1972 Census OF TRansportation



**VOLUME II** 

Truck Inventory and Use Survey



U.S. Department of commerce Social and Economic Statistics Admitistration aureau of the greats

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# Truck Inventory and Use Survey



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# PREFACE

The census of transportation, together with the censuses of retail and wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries comprise the economic census program of the Bureau of the Census. This program is required by law under Title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131 and 224. The present economic census collects statistics for the year 1972. Future censuses are scheduled by law for 5-year intervals.

A large segment of transportation data is available from regulatory and other government agencies, and private organizations. For that reason, the statutory provisions concerning the census of transportation directed the Bureau to collect the kinds of data that were not publicly available from other sources. The objective was to avoid duplication and fill important gaps in transportation information.

The census of transportation was undertaken for the first time on a national basis in 1963 and again in 1967. The 1972 census was taken under three separate surveys—National Travel, Truck Inventory and Use, and Commodity Transportation, each on a sample basis. The surveys are independent of each other and the results are published in three distinct series of reports.

# **Publication and Computer Tape Program**

# 1972 CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION

Publications of the 1972 Census of Transportation present data on personal travel, the characteristics and use of trucks, and the nonlocal shipment of commodities by manufacturers.

## **PUBLISHED REPORTS**

## National Travel Survey (3 reports)

This survey includes a "Spring Report" covering travel during January through May 1972; a "Summer Report" covering travel during June through September1972; and a report covering travel during the year 1972. Data cover number of persons taking trips, number of trips taken, person-trips, person-miles, person-nights, and accommodations used by such travel characteristics as means of transport, purpose of trip, duration, distance, size of party, vacation, weekend, and origin and destination. Also presented are data by such socioeconomic characteristics as residence, occupation, education, and family-income level. These reports will present travel data for the nation and to nine Travel Regions.

# Truck Inventory and Use Survey (52 reports)

This series includes a U.S. Summary and a separate report for each State and the District of Columbia. Data cover the characteristics and uses of the Nation's private and commercial truck resources; the number of vehicles and selected characteristics such as major use, annual vehicle miles, year model, body type and vehicle size class, single unit or combination and axle arrangement, type of fuel, range of operation, acquisition, and cab type.

#### Commodity Transportation Survey (approx. 51 reports)

Data on the shipments of commodities by manufacturers will be presented in this series of reports. One report for the United States as a whole will present the flow of commodities at various transportation commodity classification (TCC) levels showing tons and ton-miles of shipments by means of transport, length of haul, weight of shipment, origin, and

destination. The geographic reports will give the flow of commodities from manufacturing plants located in each of the 27 production areas (each production area consists of one or a cluster of standard metropolitan statistical areas) and selected States shown for tons and ton-miles of commodities shipped classified by means of transport, length of haul, and area of destination of shipments. Also included in the series will be reports covering the "Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries (Except Newspapers and Periodicals)" and the "Traffic Patterns of Small Manufacturing Plants." These provide national and regional data on means of transport and distance shipped by industry class in value of shipments.

#### **PUBLIC USE TAPES**

For each of the three phases of the Census of Transportation, public-use computer tapes are made available.

# **National Travel Survey**

U.S. travel trip records are presented by State of origin, type of trip, means of transport used, States visited, traveling group size, type of traveler, and season. Data are given on socioeconomic status; age, color, and sex of travelers; and lodging.

# Truck Inventory and Use Survey

For each truck in the survey, complete detail is given except where individual operations would be revealed. Data include year of truck model, registered weight, state of registration, major use, principal products carried, annual and lifetime miles, vehicle body type and size, axle arrangement, maintenance, area of operation, size class, leasing arrangements, and allied items.

# **Commodity Transportation Survey**

Two tapes: One contains shipment record summaries of commodity flow from 27 major industrial areas to 59 destination areas. The other contains shipment record summaries from originating State to destination State. The data in each tape include aggregate tons and ton-miles.

# CONTENTS

			Page
	Int	roduction	VII
	Tal	ble A. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State	VIII
		jure 1. Distribution of Commercial and Private Motor Truck Registration: 1972	XII
		ure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972	XII
		jure 3. Comparison of Relative Shares of Total Trucks by Major Use: 1963, 1967, and 1972	XV
		ure 4. Percent Distribution of Size of Truck for Major Uses: 1972	XVI
		ure 5. Percent Distribution of Major Uses for Truck Types: 1972	XVII
		ure 6. Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972	XVIII
		ure 7. Number of Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Truck Size: 1972	XVIII
	. y	die 7. Humber of Trucks, Truck-wifes, and Average wifes, by Truck Size. 1972	VAIII
		<del>at kat kata yang menang katang at katang ak at ang menang katang katang akang katang katang katang katang katan Katang katang katan</del>	
ABLES: Uni	ted St	<b>ates</b>	
	1	Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972	1
	2	Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	2
	3	Sampling Variability of Data	5
		Trucks: Percent Distribution for—	
	4	Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	€6 \
	5	Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	7
	6	Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	8
	7	Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	9
	8	Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	9
	9	Trucks: Distribution of Body Types by Load Size	11
	10	Trucks: Distribution of Principal Products Carried, by Geographic Division and Major Use	
		of Vehicle	12
		Truck-Miles: Percent Distribution for—	
	11	Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	16
	12	Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	(17)
	13	Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	18
	14	Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	19
	15	Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics	19
		Specialized Trucks: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics for—	
	16	Pickup Trucks	21
	17	Panel Trucks	22
	18	Multistop or Walk-In Trucks	23

# CONTENTS—Continued

<b>TABLES: Unite</b>	d Sta	d States—Continued							
		Trucks by Weight Class: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State for—							
	19	Light Trucks	24						
	20	Medium Trucks	25						
	20	Light-Heavy Trucks	26						
	22	Heavy-Heavy Trucks	27						
	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Trucks by Major Use: Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State for—  Personal Transportation	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35						
	32	Short Range	37						
	33	Long Range	38						
TABLES: Each		(States are presented alphabetically following the U.S. tables)  [Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number that appears as part of the number for each page]	1						
	. 1	Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972							
Salar Su Salar	2	Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972	2						
	3	Sampling Variability of Data	5						
•	4	Trucks - Percent Distribution of Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972	6						
	5	Trucks - Percent Distribution of Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972	7						
	6	Trucks - Percent Distribution of Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972	8						
	.7	Operational Characteristics: 1972	(						
	8	Trucks - Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972							
APPENDIXES									
	Α	Facsimile of Questionnaire	Α						
	В	Expected Sample Size and Distributions	В						
	c	Size Classification of Vehicles	C						
	D		D						
	Ε	Public-Use Computer Tape Contents	E						

# INTRODUCTION

## **GENERAL**

This volume presents data based on the 1972 Truck Inventory and Use Survey and contains the data previously issued in the paperback reports for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the United States as a whole (U.S. Summary).

The Truck Inventory and Use Survey is one of the surveys included in the 1972 Census of Transportation. This census was also undertaken in 1963 and 1967. The next census is scheduled, by law, for the data year 1977.

#### SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this survey is to collect and publish data on the characteristics and use of the Nation's truck resources, other than vehicles owned by Federal, State, and local government agencies. The data presented in this report are based on a probability sample of private and commercial trucks registered (or licensed) in each State<sup>2</sup> during 1972.

### "TRUCK" AS A UNIT OF MEASURE

The term "truck" in this report is used in its commonly accepted sense as being a property-carrying motor vehicle used on public highways and streets. In a technical sense, a truck may be a "single-unit truck" or it may be a "combination." The latter consists of a power unit (a "truck-tractor") and one or two trailing units (most commonly a "semitrailer"). The most frequently used combination is popularly referred to as a "tractor-semitrailer" or a "tractor-trailer."

## "TRUCK-MILES" AS A UNIT OF MEASURE

The owner of each truck in the sample was asked to report the total miles that the specified vehicle had been driven during the preceding 12 months. Column 2 of table A is based on those replies and shows aggregate truck-miles operated by the trucks shown in the first column. These estimated mileages are attributed to the *State of registration*, irrespective of the area in which the vehicle was actually operated. This assign-

<sup>1</sup>The 1972 Census of Transportation consists of 3 major phases: (1) Truck Inventory and Use Survey, (2) National Travel Survey, and (3) Commodity Transportation Survey. In a broader context, the Census of Transportation is a part of the 1972 Economic Censuses, which also includes the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, and construction.

ment of aggregate miles to State of registration, doubtless, is one of the major causes of State-to-State differences in average miles per truck shown in column 3 of table A.

#### **TOTAL TRUCK INVENTORY**

The Federal Highway Administration collects and publishes data on the total number of trucks registered annually in each State. Those data are used in this report to be the total inventory. Following are the total inventory figures for the United States (rounded to thousands) of private and commercial trucks in scope to this survey.

1963-	12,726	regist	rations
1967-1		regist	rations
1970-1			rations
1971—1 1972—1			rations

#### **COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS**

Although the basic purpose and scope of the 1963, 1967, and 1972 surveys were essentially identical, some changes were introduced both in 1967 and 1972.

Differences between 1967 and 1972 data can be classified as (1) changes that may affect all data or (2) changes that may affect a specific item, for example:

- 1. Changes that affect all data in this report
  - (a) A more effective method of sampling by size of truck within each State (second stratification) was employed making the sample design more efficient and reducing the sampling variability for many items. Although the U.S. sample size remained unchanged, the allocation among the States (first stratification) was slightly modified to improve the reliability of data for smaller States.
  - (b) A more extensive item-by-item computer edit program was used in conjunction with manual review of selected "must" items for questionnaires received.
  - (c) Data for body type, item 11, and subsequent items<sup>4</sup> were not gathered for pickup and panel trucks in 1967. Pickups and panels are included in all data tables in 1972.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Some privately or commercially owned vehicles are not required to be licensed, such as "off-highway" vehicles and trucks used exclusively on private property. Since they had no chance of being drawn in the sample, they are not represented.

 $<sup>^3\,\</sup>rm Estimated$  number used to produce more timely reports. See appendix D for revised FHWA total truck inventory data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See copy of Census Form TC-200, "Truck Inventory and Use Survey," in appendix A for specific information requested for each truck in the sample.

Table A.—Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles by Geographic Division and State: 1972

Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck- miles	Division and State	Trucks	Truck- miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck- miles
	(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)		(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(percent)	(percent)
United States	19,745	244,492	12.4	100.0	100.0	S. Atlantic—Con.					
						Virginia	395	4,955	12.5	2.1	2.1
New England	655	8,423	12.9	3.4	3.5	West Virginia	201		10.5	1.1	.9
Maine	104	1,269	12.2	.6	.6	North Carolina .	600	8,361	13.9	3.1	3.5
New Hampshire	57	714	12.5	.3	.3	South Carolina .	257		12.8	1.4	1.4
Vermont	43	539	12.5	.3	.3	Georgia	560		12.8	2.9	3.0
Massachusetts .	249	3,332	13.4	1.3	1.4	Florida	622	9,288	14.9	3.2	3.8
Rhode Island	56	743	13.3	.3	.4						
Connecticut	146	1,827	12.5	.8	8.	East South					
						Central	1,587		12.7	8.1	8.3
Middle Atlantic	1,759	21,865	12.4	9.0	9.0	Kentucky	422			2.2	2.0
New York	659	7,489	11.4	3.4	3.1	Tennessee	424		12.8		2.3
New Jersey	335	4,337	12.9	1.7	1.8	Alabama	441	5,875			\$600,000 November 100000
Pennsylvania	765	10,040	13.1	3.9	4.2	Mississippi	300	4,094	13.6	1.6	1.7
East North						West South		40 400		44.0	10 E
Central	2,928		12.2	14.9	14.6	Central	2,881	40,166		14.6 1.7	16.5 1.7
Ohio			13.3	3.4	3.7	Arkansas		3,975			1
Indiana	553		11.3		2.6	Louisiana	390				3.1
Illinois	695	<ul> <li>Res. Process dod Section (SA)</li> </ul>	11.1	3.6	3.2	Oklahoma	527		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Michigan			13.3	3.5		Texas	1,644	23,538	14.3	8.4	5.7
Wisconsin	335	3,768	11.2	1.7	1.6		4 -0-	47.544	110	0.1	7.2
						Mountain	1,585		12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
West North						Montana	183			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Central						Idaho	151				
Minnesota				2.4	2.0	Wyoming					
lowa	i Letter Calle in an alphane			2.1		Colorado	374				
Missouri				2.9		New Mexico	196				
North Dakota .	165		7.3		.5	Arizona	1			3 4 3 3 4 4 1 7 39 4	
South Dakota .	139		4 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 6 4		The second of the second	Utah	203		A 12 S. A. M. SA		4.0 12.0 1.145.6.
Nebraska	285					Nevada	89	910	10.2	.5	.4
Kansas	442	4,234	9.6	2.3	1.8		1	05.045	400	440	44.0
				la transmission		Pacific					
South Atlantic	4 Sept. MARCH 1979					Washington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Delaware	19	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		6 1.4 9.9 (c) 9.4 (3.6)	Oregon					
Maryland	269	3,425	12.7	1.4	1.5	California					
District of	1/4/3/8				1	Alaska					
Columbia :	15	178	11.9	1.1	.1	Hawaii	48	463	9.6	.3	1 ·2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

#### 2. Changes in 1972 for specific items<sup>4</sup>

- (a) Item 2, Ownership of vehicle—The 1967 survey form requested that the owner complete the questionnaire only if he was the owner of record as of a certain date. In 1972, the respondent was asked to complete the form even if he was no longer the owner, since he should still have knowledge of the truck's characteristics and use.
- (b) Item 3, Acquisition of vehicle—The 1967 form did not obtain "year purchased" if purchased used. This information was obtained in the 1972 survey.
- (c) Item 8, Principal products carried—This item has been expanded from 13 to 20 categories to permit more detail product information which is more readily related to the major industry groups (2 digit basis) of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).
- (d) Item 9, Pickup, panel, multistop, and walk-in—Multistop and walk-in were not included in this question in 1967.
- (e) Item 15, Cab type-This is a new item in 1972.
- (f) Item 11, Type and size of body; item 13, Axle arrangement; and item 19, Number of trucks in fleet—These items have been slightly expanded to provide additional information.

Preliminary analyses indicate that many of the differences between 1963, 1967, and 1972 may be attributable to technical factors of the type mentioned above, although most reflect significant actual changes. (See table 1) Some of the differences also may be explained by sampling variability, discussed below. Table 1 contains a summary of essentially comparable data for 1963, 1967, and 1972.

## **DEFINITIONS OF MAJOR TERMS**

Most of the characteristics shown in the tables are self explanatory; however, some terms require definition:

Size Class. Classification by gross vehicle weight; i.e., the empty weight of the vehicle plus the maximum anticipated load weight. In States where the registration was other than in gross vehicle weight, the size class was assigned based on the truck characteristics of body size and type and axle arrangement.<sup>5</sup>

The four size classes are defined as follows:

Light.-Gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less

Medium.-Gross vehicle weight of 10,001 to 20,000 pounds

Light-heavy.—Gross vehicle weight of 20,001 to 26,000 pounds

Heavy-heavy.—Gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more

Major Use is based on the answer to the question, "How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 months?" Each of the 11 use categories (see item 7 of the survey form, appendix A) conforms with the generally accepted meaning of the terms. "Personal transportation" and "for-hire transportation" were defined in detail, however.

Truck Fleet Size is based on the number of trucks (single-unit trucks plus truck-tractors) operated by a truck owner from a single "base of operation" as reported in item 4 of the survey form in appendix A. The fleet is an operational unit and is necessarily smaller than the total fleet that an owner has, if he operates from more than one base. The data shown in the fleet section of the tables are based on the number of trucks found in fleets of specified size and not the number of fleets.

Area of Operation, classified into three categories:

Local.—Mostly in the local area (in or around the city and suburbs, or within a short distance of the farm, factory, mine, or place vehicle is stationed)

Short range.—Mostly over-the-road (beyond the local area) but usually not more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from the place vehicle is stationed

Long range.—Mostly over-the-road trips that usually are more than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from the place vehicle is stationed

# SAMPLE DESIGN

The Truck Inventory and Use Survey at the national level was based on a stratified probability sample of about 114,000 trucks<sup>6</sup> drawn from an estimated 19.7 million registrations on file with motor vehicle departments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, at the time the sample was drawn.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>See footnote on page VII.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See appendix C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Technically, the licenses or registrations sampled were those for single-unit trucks and for truck-tractors. Registrations for trailers or other nonpowered property-carrying highway vehicles were either not sampled, or (if not recognized in advance) were treated as "out of scope" in the subsequent processing.

State Stratification.—The first stratification of the national sample was at the State level, and consisted of three strata based on the total number of trucks registered annually. A sample of about 2,000 truck licenses or registrations was drawn in the small States, 3,000 in the intermediate, and 4,000 in the largest States. Specific target sample sizes by State are in appendix B.

Size of Truck Stratification Within Each State.—The second stratification was based on vehicle size as shown by the motor vehicle registration record. Two vehicle size strata were used—"small" and "large." The dividing line between small and large trucks was 16,000 pounds gross vehicle weight or its equivalent if trucks were registered on another basis. About one-fifth of the registration records were from the small-truck stratum and four-fifths of the registration records were from the large-truck stratum. These were selected systematically from a random start.

## **SURVEY METHOD**

A copy of form TC-200 was mailed to the owner of each truck drawn in the sample. The vehicle was identified on the form, prior to mailing, by inserting in item 1 (vehicle identification) the vehicle make, year model, registered weight, and license number shown on the sampled motor vehicle registration record. The owner was requested to reply only for the identified truck or combination irrespective of other vehicles he may own or have owned. The sample was expanded back to State levels by weighting each truck by the reciprocal of the sampling rate (adjusted for nonresponse) used to select it from the State vehicle registration records, and adjusting to the Federal Highway Administration's estimated universe State total. The State data are then summed for U.S. totals.

# **NON-SAMPLING ERRORS**

Systematic quality control techniques were used to minimize processing errors. Replies were received from 92 percent of the respondents contacted and the response rate was high for most of the major questions. The general quality of response also was good, as judged by the consistency among answers to various items on the form and the apparent reasonableness of replies. Imputation was accomplished for annual vehicle miles and vehicle size class (see appendix C). An extensive clerical and computer edit program helped to identify incomplete and erroneous responses.

# Response Table

	112 126
Trucks in gross sample	
Less out-of-scope trucks	do 2,118
Trucks in net sample	do 111,008
Less PMR's <sup>1</sup>	
Potential respondents	
Less nonresponse	
Response	
Response:	
Percent of net sample	percent 90
Percent of potential respondents	do 92

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Postmaster returns or respondents not contacted.

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The figures shown in this report are based on a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability, as shown for selected items in table 3. Sampling variability is presented here as one standard error of the estimate which is a percent (proportion). One standard error of the proportion is computed by the conventional method with necessary modifications to reflect the sample design. The term "sampling variability" refers to the differences that would be expected between results of a sample survey and the results that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all vehicles.

The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the reported figure (column 1) will not differ from the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count by more than one standard error shown in column 2 of table 3.

For example, say 77.6 percent of the total trucks are shown to be a particular type or have particular characteristics. This figure would be found in column 1 of table 3 and would be based on the sample. Also, say column 2 of table 3 shows that the estimated sampling variability for that item is about .8 percentage points. Therefore, if a complete count (rather than a sample) had been made, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure would not have been larger than 78.4 or smaller than 76.8 (i.e., 77.6 plus or minus .8).

The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the results of a complete enumeration would not differ from the sample by more than two standard errors shown in column 2 of table 3. Again using the above example, the chances are 19 out of 20 that the figure (77.6) would not be more than 79.2 or less than 76.0 (77.6 plus or minus 1.6) in a complete enumeration.

Difference Between Two Items.—The question sometimes arises about the sampling variability of the difference between

 $<sup>^7</sup>$ The terms "small" and "large" were used only in connection with stratification, and should not be confused with the vehicle size classes shown in the tabulations. See appendix B.

two specified percentages. The variability of the difference, for most pairs of percentages, will be close to the square root of the sum of squares of the sampling variability of the two items. (When the two percentages are negatively correlated, the variability of the difference will be larger; and when positively correlated, will be smaller).

To illustrate by a simple example: Assume that item "A" is 10.2 percent and item "B" is 7.1 percent of the total, and the question is raised as to what the difference would have been if a complete count had been taken; assume that the sampling variability for item "A" was 0.4 and for item "B" was 0.8. The square root of the sum of the squared standard error of the two items would be  $\sqrt{(0.4)^2+(0.8)^2}$  which is plus or minus 0.9.

As indicated in the example, the difference shown by the sample was 3.1 percent and the one standard error was 0.9. This would be interpreted to mean that the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between "A" and "B" as shown by a complete enumeration would be between 2.2 percent and 4.0 percent (3.1 plus or minus 0.9); and the chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference would be between 1.3 percent and 4.9 percent (3.1 plus or minus 1.8).

This procedure applies equally to differences between items within a single State as well as to differences between similar items in different States.

As derived, the estimated standard errors include part of the effect of the errors. The total error, which depends upon the joint effect of the sampling and nonsampling errors, is usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. For particular estimates, however, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

Variability for Items Not Shown in the Table.—Table 3 is confined to selected major items covered in the survey. The sampling variability of subitems tends to be substantially larger than for the major items with which they are associated.

Minimum Reliability.—Data are shown in proportions only when total of the line or column distributed contains 100 or more actual observations.

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

It should be emphasized that all comparisons of data are in terms of the point estimates generated from the respective sample-survey data. Since each estimate is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors, difference between estimates may not be statistically significant at a specified sigma level (level of confidence). See preceding section on Sampling Variability,

especially the section entitled "Difference Between Two Items" for a discussion of the effect of potential error in the data, and table 3 for specific estimates of sampling variability.

About 19.7 million private and commercial trucks were registered in the United States during 1972. They were driven about 244 billion truck-miles during the year, and averaged 12.4 thousand miles per truck, as shown by table A. California and Texas were the leading States, having 10.5 and 8.4 percent of the national total number of vehicles and 11.1 and 9.7 percent of the total truck-miles, respectively.

About 41 percent of all trucks were used mainly for "personal transportation," defined as being used in place of an automobile to go from home to work, for outdoor recreation, camping, etc. This represents an increase of 8 percent over 1967 and 16 percent over 1963. Slightly more than 8 million trucks were used mainly for this purpose, and were driven about 79 billion miles, as shown by table 2. Agricultural use and wholesale and retail trade ranked second and third with 4.3 and 1.9 million trucks, respectively. However, their relative positions were reversed in terms of truck-miles, because the annual average mileage per wholesale-retail truck was about twice the average for agricultural trucks. The relative use of trucks in agriculture has declined from 28 percent in 1963 and 24 percent in 1967 to 22 percent in 1972.

Seventy-three percent of all private and commercial trucks in the Nation are pickup and panel. These are small general-purpose vehicles. They are used almost exclusively for personal transportation and represent a substantial amount of the total trucks used in agriculture, construction, utilities, and services. They also are found in large numbers in all other major use classes, even in for-hire trucking, as shown by table 4.

Intensity of use, as implied by annual miles per vehicle, was greatest for "for-hire" trucks (table 2). For-hire trucks averaged 38.4 thousand miles per year, as compared with 12.4 thousand for all trucks combined, and 8.7 thousand for agricultural trucks. Newer trucks tend to be operated longer mileages, than older vehicles, ranging from 18.8 thousand miles per vehicle for the 1971-72 models down to 6.7 thousand miles for the pre-1963 models. The light, medium, and light-heavy size trucks each average about 10 thousand miles per year as compared with 34.7 thousand for the heavy-heavy size class.

Since the operational and use characteristics of pickup and panel trucks differ substantially from other vehicle types, two sets of data are shown in table 2. The first set is based on total trucks as discussed in the preceding paragraphs. The second set is based on total trucks *excluding* pickup and panel, and presents summary profiles of the total truck inventory exclusive of those two specific vehicle types. The effect of

<sup>8</sup> See copy of Census Form TC-200, "Truck Inventory and Use Survey," in appendix A for specific information requested for each truck in the sample.

Figure 1. Distribution of Commercial and Private Motor Truck Registration: 1972

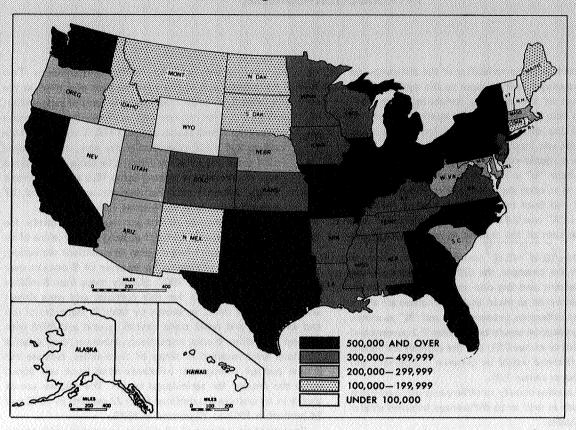
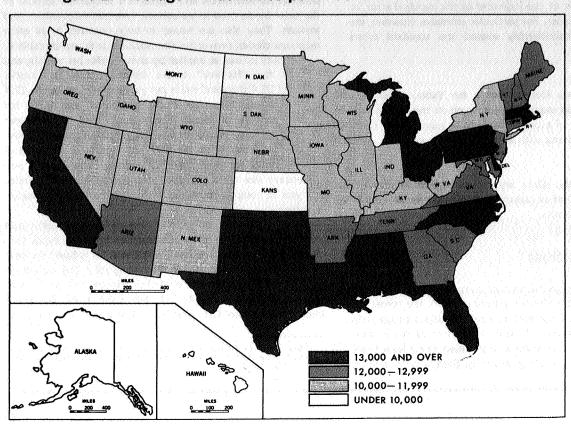


Figure 2. Average Annual Miles per Truck for Each State: 1972



excluding pickup and panel trucks was to reduce the total truck inventory from 19.7 million to an estimated 5.3 million and reduce the total truck-miles from 244 billion to 89 billion. In that universe of larger trucks, for-hire trucking generated the most truck-miles (28.3 billion) followed by wholesale-retail trade with 18.6 billion truck-miles. Together, these two use classes account for more than half of the truck-miles.

Increase in Numbers of Trucks.—Truck use since 1963 (the year of the first Truck Inventory and Use Survey), has increased significantly. The number of States with over 500,000 trucks registered has increased from 4 in 1963, to 6 in 1967, and to 14 in 1972. Conversely, the number of States with less than 100,000 trucks registered has decreased from 11 in 1963, to 10 in 1967, and to 9 in 1972.

Number of registrations	Number of States					
radinger of registrations	1963	1967	1972			
500,000 or more	4	6	14			
300,000 to 499,999	10 12	15 8	13 8			
100,000 to 199,999	14	12	7			
Less than 100,000	11	10	9			

Intensity of Use.—Total truck-miles has also undergone a considerable increase. This increase in total miles driven since 1963 is greater than the increase in total trucks registered, indicating more intensive usage as measured by average annual miles per truck. Only 15 States had a truck population which averaged 12,000 miles or more per truck in 1967, while in 1972, it is estimated that 26 of the States had truck populations that exceeded a 12,000 annual mile average. Conversely, the number of States with average truck annual miles of 10,000 or less decreased from 16 in 1967, to only 6 in 1972.

Average annual miles per truck	Number of States				
Average annual nines per truck	1967	1972			
12,000 miles and over		26 19 6			

Type of Fuel Used.—Overall, 88 percent of the trucks in the United States use gasoline as a power medium, and 4 percent use diesel or LPG. No answers were obtained for 8 percent of

the sampled trucks. A different distribution is obtained when appraising combinations (mostly truck-tractors and trailers), as opposed to single-unit trucks. Only 9 percent of the 5-axle combinations use gasoline while 87 percent use diesel as fuel. Conversely, it is estimated that only 2 percent of the single-unit trucks use diesel fuel or LPG.

Percent Distribution of Trucks and Truck-Miles by Fuel Used (1972)

Truck type	Total	Gas	Diesel or LPG	No answer
TRUCKS			4 1, 4	
Total trucks	100	88	4	8
Single-unit (2 and 3 axle) Combination:	100	91	2	8
3 axle	100	68	28	4
4 axle	100	46	49	5
5 axle	100	9	87	4
TRUCK-MILES				ŕ
Total truck-miles	100	77	17	7
Single-unit (2 and 3 axle) Combination:	100	90	3	8
3 axle	100	50	47	3
4 axle	100	28	68	4
5 axle	100	4	93	4

An even greater percentage of the *truck-miles* was contributed by trucks using diesel fuel particularly when comparing combinations. Forty-seven percent of the 3 axle, 68 percent of the 4 axle, and 93 percent of the 5 axle combinations used diesel fuel while the respective totals for the percent of *trucks* was 28, 49, and 87 percent. The larger the unit, the greater the tendency toward diesel fuel use, and also the greater the miles driven. Although only 4 percent of the total U.S. truck inventory uses diesel or LPG fuel, these trucks account for 17 percent of the miles.

The percentages of trucks and truck-miles of vehicles used primarily for local, short, and long hauls (range of operation)<sup>9</sup> also reflect the tendency for longer-haul vehicles to use diesel fuel. It is apparent that an even greater percentage of vehicle miles accrues to trucks using diesel fuel the longer the range of operation. Whereas 95 percent of the trucks used locally consumed gasoline and only 2 percent used diesel/LPG, an almost equal number of the long-haul vehicles was found in each fuel use classification.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>See definition on page IX.

# Percent Distribution of Range of Operation for Trucks and Truck-Miles by Fuel Used (1972)

Range of operation	Total	Gas	Diesel or LPG	No answer
TRUCKS				
Total trucks	100	88	4	
Area of operation:				
Local	100	95	2	
Short range	100	82	15	
Long range	100	50	46	·
TRUCK-MILES				
Total truck-miles	100	77	17	
Area of operation:				
Local	100	93	5	
Short range	100	65	32	
Long range		17	80	

Trucks which were operated mostly in the local area using gasoline accounted for 93 percent of that group's truck-miles.

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However, 80 percent of the truck-miles of long haul trucks (those driven mostly over the road to destinations over 200 miles) were operated on diesel fuel.

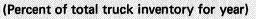
## ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

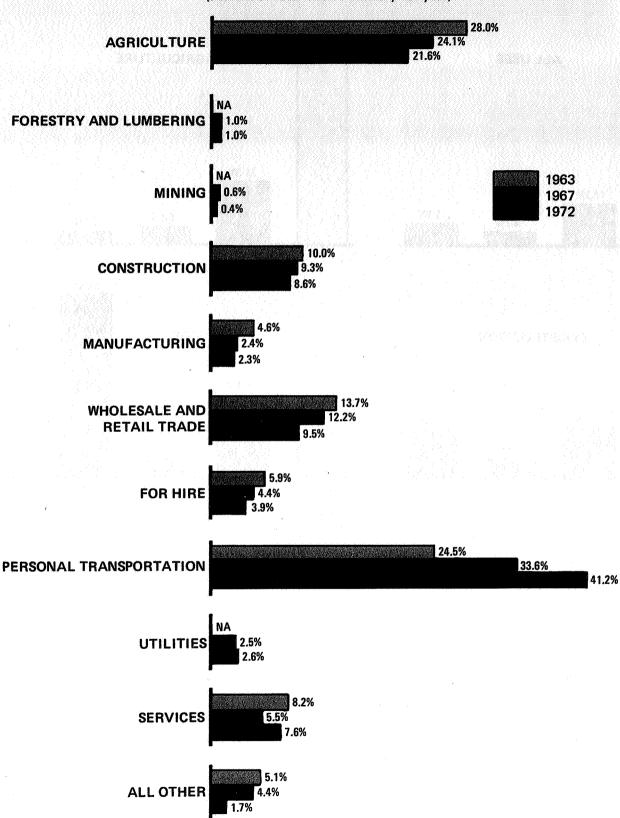
The tabular presentation has been arranged into three broad sections. The first section deals with various cross-classifications mostly at the National level. It also is divided into three subsections, based on number of trucks (tables 4 to 10), truck-miles (tables 11 to 15), and a special group of tables on pickup and panel trucks (tables 16 to 18).

The second section presents comparative data on the number of trucks, truck-miles, and average miles per truck in each of the 50 States and the Nation as a whole. That section is further divided into three subsections based on size of truck (tables 19 to 22), major occupational use (tables 23 to 30), and range of operation (tables 31 to 33).

The third section presents tabulations for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data include trucks, truck-miles, and average miles per truck for each State and cross classifications by vehicle and operational characteristics based on the total truck registrations for each State.

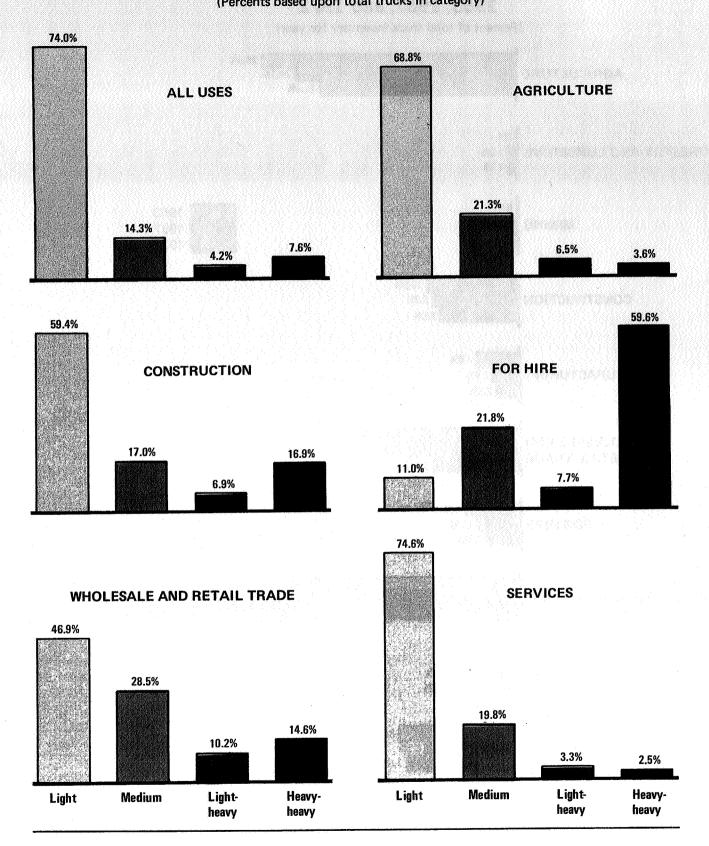
Figure 3. — Comparison of Relative Shares of Total Trucks by Major Use: 1963, 1967, and 1972





Source: Table 1.

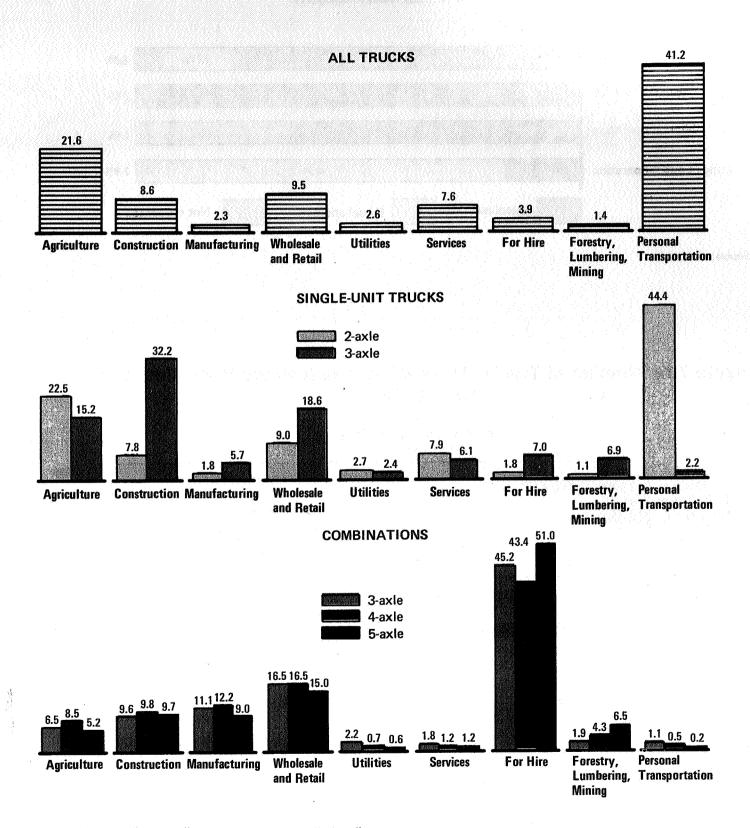
Figure 4. — Percent Distribution of Size of Truck for Major Uses: 1972
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



Source: Table 4.

Figure 5.— Percent Distribution of Major Uses for Truck Types: 1972

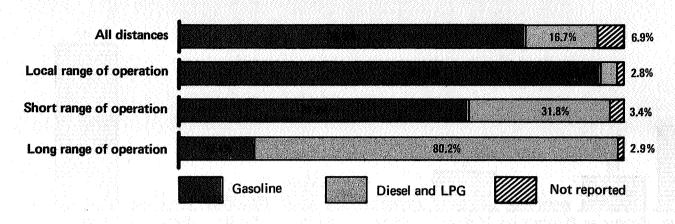
(Percents based upon total trucks in category)



Source: Table 8. ("All other" major use category not displayed)

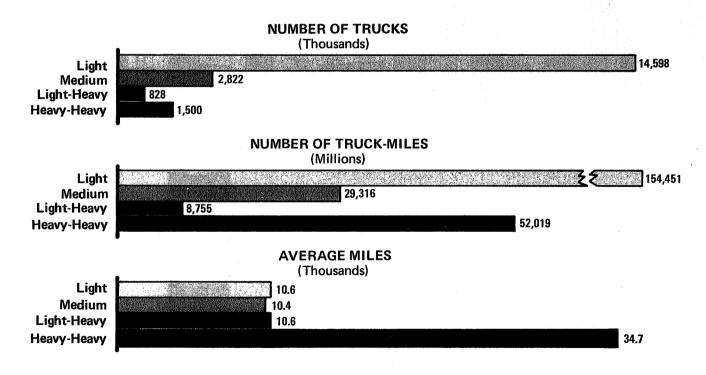
Figure 6. — Distribution of Truck-Miles by Type of Fuel for Ranges of Operation: 1972

(Percents based upon total truck-miles in category)



Source: Table 14

Figure 7. — Number of Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Truck Size: 1972



Source: Table 2,

XVIII

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Social and Economic Statistics Administration—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

TABLE 1. Comparative Summary: 1963, 1967, and 1972

Item	1963	1967	1972	item	1963	1967	1972
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	ACQUISITION	·		
					(*)	42.9	43.3
MAJOR USE				Purchased new	(*)	55.4	53.4
	44.4	34.5	30.1	Purchased used	(*)	1.7	3.3
Agriculture		1.8	2.6	Leased and not reported			-,-
Forestry and lumbering							
MiningConstruction	4.6	4.7	4.7	TRUCK FLEET SIZE			
Manufacturing	2.5	_	.5	1110011 12110 1 01211		1	
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	7.7	7.0	1 truck	78.4	53.8	65,3
For hire	3,1	1.9	1.8	2 to 5 trucks	14.6	23.1	24.5
Personal transportation	32.6	41.7	46.4	6 to 19 trucks	4.7	6.1	8.2
Utilities and services	4.6	2.9	5.0	20 trucks or more	2.3	2.7	1.9
All other	1.2	4.8	1,8	Not reported	_	14.3	· <del>-</del>
						J	
BODY TYPE						1 1	
				VEHICLE TYPE <sup>3</sup>			
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	67.4	69.9	78.3				
Platform and cattlerack	24.9	21.4	13.5	Single-unit trucks	(*) (*)	91.1	97.2
Vans	2.6	2.3	2.6	2 axle	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	79.5	94.7
Utility truck		-	( ) <del>-</del> 1	3 axle	(*) (*)	11.6	2.4
Pole or logging		- =		Combinations	(*) (*)	8.9	2.8
Dump truck	2.2	1.2	1.6	3 axle	(*)	.8	2.5
Tank truck (liquid and dry)	2.1	1.5 3.7	.7 3.1	4 axles or more	(*)	8.1	۵,0
All other	.8	3.1	3.1				
SIZE CLASS		1		RANGE OF OPERATIONS	1.20		
						i I	
Light	75.6	74.5	82.4	local	68.0	80.5	75.7
Medium	7.1	12.5	6.3	Short range	9.7	12.5	11.9
Light-heavy	13.8	7.5	4.1	Long range	} "."	3.6	1.5
Heavy-heavy	3.5	5.5	7.3	Not reported	22,3	3.4	10.9
·						1.	
ANNUAL MILES <sup>1</sup>				TYPE OF FUEL <sup>3</sup>			
Less than 5,000 miles	31.8	h. 1	28.4				
5,000 to 9,999 miles	26.6	270.9	30.3	Gasoline	98.1	87.8	86.2
10,000 to 19,999 miles	19.4	20.4	31.4	Diesel and LPG	1.3	9.4	2.8
20,000 to 29,999 miles	2.6	4.0	5.9	Not reported	.6	2.8	11.0
30,000 miles and over	3.0	4.7	4.0				
Not reported	16.6	-	_	MAINTENANCE <sup>3</sup>			
YEAR MODEL				1825 TA TYSTACIÓN			
IEAR MODEL				Self or own repair shop	(*)	38.9	41.5
to 2 years old	13.8	16.1	12.2	Dealer or factory branch	( <del>*</del> )	20.5	17.9
3 to 4 years old	9.1	15.1	17.4	Independent garage	(*)	35.3	25.4
	77.1	68.8	70.4	All other and not reported	(*)	5.3	15.2

Note: Percents may not add to total due to rounding. \* Indicates no data was obtained. A dash (-) indicates that

there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display.

1For the 1967 and 1972 surveys, annual miles were imputed if not reported.

2For the 1967 survey, data were presented for "Less than 6,000 miles" (47.0 percent) and "6,000 to 9,999 miles" (23.9)

percent).

3Data for 1967 do not include pickups and panels.

TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Numt	er of trucks and truc	k-miles	Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels			
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	
Total	151	1,514	10.0	33	420	12.8	
MAJOR USE							
Agriculture	45	337	7.4	16	104	6.5	
Forestry and lumbering	4	45	11.7	2	25	12.5	
Mining	7	87	12.1	3	31	10.2	
Manufacturing	1	19	23.1	i	19	23.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	11	174	16.5	5	77	17.0	
For hire Personal transportation	3 70	131 618	47.8 8.8	3 2	131	47.8	
Utilities	ĭ	14	11.6			6.7	
Services	6	63	10.0	1	9	11.6	
All other	3	24	9.2	-		la visa ya si	
BODY TYPE		The state of	4				
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	118	1,094	9.3		_	ana dad 🖫	
Platform	12	104	8.9	12	104	8.9	
Platform with added device	2 7	14 62	7.8 8.9	2 7	14	7.8	
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	i	55	44.3	í	62 55	8.9	
Insulated refrigerated van	1	23	43.8	ī	23	43.8	
Furniture van	1	8	14.1	.1	8	14.1	
Open top van	1	9 38	15.6 33.5	1 1	9 38	15.6	
Beverage truck	-	.50	-	-	-	33.5	
Utility truck	2	34	15.7	2	34	15.7	
Garbage and refuse collector	-	-	-	- 1	<del>-</del>	-	
Winch or crane	_	-	-	-		-	
Pole and logging	1	18	12.3	1	18	12.3	
Auto transport	-	-		-	-	,	
Dump truck	2 1	16 21	<b>.6.8</b>	2	16	6.8	
Tank truck for liquids  Tank truck for dry bulk	_	21	18.9	1	21	18.9	
Concrete mixer	-	<b>-</b> [	_	-	_	_	
All other	-	•	-		-	-	
ANNUAL MILES						*	
Less than 5,000 miles	43	106	2.5	13	32	2.5	
5,000 to 9,999 miles	46 47	306 578	6.7 12.2	9	56 81	6.5	
20,000 to 29,999 miles	9	197	22.1	í	25	12.3 23.2	
30,000 to 49,999 miles	4	135	34.5	1	51	39.4	
50,000 to 74,999 miles	1	55	56.9	1	36	60.9	
75,000 miles or more	1	137	116.7	1	137	116.7	
RANGE OF OPERATION	114	007		<u>.                                    </u>			
LocalShort range	114 18	967 280	8.5 15.6	.25 4	184 90	7.3 21.5	
Long range	2	141	63.8	1	131	88.8	
Not reported	16	125	7.6	2	15	8.9	
ACQUISITION							
Purchased new	65	849	13.0	15	275	18.4	
Purchased used	81	600	7.4	16	117	7.1	
Leased and not reported	5	65	12.9	1	28	21.5	
TYPE OF FUEL							
Gasoline	130	1,176	9.0	26	202	7.8	
Diesel and LPG	4	201	47.5	4	195	50.7	
Not reported	17	137	8.2	3	23	8.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

	Numb	er of trucks and truc	k-miles	Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels			
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks (thousands)			Trucks (thousands)	Truck-miles (millions)	Average miles per truck (thousands)	
MAINTENANCE							
Self or own repair shop  Dealer or factory branch  Independent garage  All other and not reported	63 27 38 23	613 345 357 199	9.8 12.8 9.3 8.7	14 6 9 3	224 77 80 39	15.6 12.3 8.4 14.9	
SIZE CLASS							
.ight. ledium. .ight-heavy leavy-heavy	124 9 6 11	1,159 54 41 261	9.3 5.7 6.5 23.8	7 9 6 11	73 48 39 260	10.9 5.3 6.3 23.8	
TRUCK FLEET SIZE	98 36		\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$				
truckto 5 trucksto 19 trucks	99 37 12 3	898 338 158 119	9.1 9.1 12.7 41.9	6 18 6 2	59 162 82 117	10.3 9.0 12.7 47.9	
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>				4			
971 and 1972	18 26 21 19 17 50	332 326 271 183 129 274	18.0 12.4 13.0 9.8 7.5 5.5	3 4 3 5 3 14	80 87 63 68 41 81	28.3 19.9 18.2 14.9 12.1 5.8	
VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT		4 4				e de la france de la companya de la La companya de la co	
ingle-unit trucks. 2-axle. 3-axle. ombinations. 3-axle. 3-axle.	147 143 4 4	1,313 1,283 30 201	8.9 9.0 8.1 47.4	28 25 4 4	219 190 30 201	7.7 7.6 8.1 47.4	
4-axle	1 3 1	11 137 48	16.5 52.3 82.8	1 3 1	11 137 48	16.5 52.3 82.8	
PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP, OR WALK-IN <sup>2</sup>		·.					
otal (all trucks) Total pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	151 117	1,514 1,080	10.0		-	÷	
Pickup trucks  Panel trucks  Multistop or walk-in trucks  All other truck types	111 5 1	1,009 61 10 434	9.1 12.5 12.2 12.7	-	- - -	<u>.</u>	
WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS	,	, 201					
otal Number of driving wheels:	151	1,514	10.0	-	-	-	
Two  Four  Not reported  Camper body or special camping	95 18 38	901 169 443	9.5 9.3 11.6	-  	1.	. <del>.</del>	
equipment: With camper body Not with camper body Not reported	22 87 42	198 845 470	8.9 9.7 11.3	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 2. Trucks, Truck-Miles, and Average Miles, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

	Numb	er of trucks and truc	k-miles	Number of trucks and truck-miles excluding pickups and panels				
Vehicle and operational characteristics	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck	Trucks	Truck-miles	Average miles per truck		
	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(millions)	(thousands)		
CAB TYPE								
Tilt cab	3	129	42.5	3	129	42.		
Not tilt cab	130	1,243	9.6	28	278	9.		
wot reported	18	143	7.7	2	14	7.		
LEASED		•						
Leased, long term	2	22	12.1	_	-			
Leased, short term		7.0 ·						
lot leased and not reported	149	1,491	10.0	32	412	12.		
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED								
arm products	40	348	8.6	17	145	8.		
ining products	-		-	-	-			
orest products	3	37 29	13.5	2	22	13.		
extile products		29	35.1	1	29	35		
uilding materials	~ <b>7</b>	88	12.9	3	43	12		
ousehold goods	1	22	25.8					
urniture	-	· _	_	· .	-			
aper products	1	14	18.3	-	-			
hemicalsetroleum	2 2	33 20	17.0		.=1			
rimary metal products		20	11.8	1	15	16		
abricated metal products	1	21	17.1		<u> </u>			
achinery (except electrical)	1	4	6.7	1	4	6		
lectrical machinery	1	10	10.4	_	_			
ransportation equipment	5	50	9.4	-	-			
rap, refuse or garbage	6	32	5.4	. 1	5	8		
xed cargo	6 59	130 518	22.5	1	74	56		
her	98	88	8.8 11.5	3 1	22 28	. 8 28		
t reported	8	60	7.7	- 1	28	. 28		

Note: Total number of trucks registered in 1972 represents the total registrations during 1971 compiled by the Federal Highway Administration projected for 1972 by the Census Bureau. For reports issued prior to June 1973, this is a projected total. All other data are proportion estimates derived from the Truck Inventory and Use Survey.

Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate.

A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3.

'Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

The total of the body type class "pickup, panel. multistop, or walk-in" is 118,000. However, 1.000 trucks in this group were not subclassified by the respondent and were accumulated in the "all other truck types" within the pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in classification. This difference is also reflected in the percentage distributions.

TABLE 3. Sampling Variability of Data

ltem	Percent of total trucks <sup>1</sup>	Sampling variability <sup>2</sup>	ltem .	Percent of total trucks <sup>1</sup>	Sampling variability <sup>2</sup>
MAJOR USE			MAINTENANCE	Sister Notes	
Agriculture	30.1	2,1	Self or own repair shop	41.5	2.3
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	.7	Dealer or factory branch	17.9	1.7
Mining	1.1		Independent garage	25.4	2.0
Construction	4.7	.9	All other and not reported	15.2	1,7
Manufacturing	.5	.1		80 P. S. S. S. S.	
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	1.1	SIZE CLASS		
For hire	1.8	.4	2.02.0		
Personal transportation	46.4	2.3	Light	82.4	1.9
Utilities	.8	.4	MediumLight-heavy	6.3	
Services	4.2	1.0	Heavy-heavy	4.1 7.3	
All other	1.7				
BODY TYPE		K	TRUCK FLEET SIZE		
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	1.4	1 truck	65.3	2.
Platform	7.7	.8	2 to 5 trucks	24,5	1.9
Platform with added device	1.2	.1	6 to 19 trucks	8.2	1.
Cattlerack	.8	.3	Not reported	1.9	•
insulated monrelligerated van			Not rehation and an arrangement of the second		
Insulated refrigerated van	.3	.1	YEAR MODEL <sup>3</sup>		
Furniture van	.4	.3			
Open top van	.4	.3	1971 and 1972	12.2	1.9
All other vans	.7	.3	1969 and 1970	17.4	1.8
Beverage truck	.1	-	1967 and 1968	13.8	1.0
			1965 and 1966	12.4	1.5
Jtility truck	1.4	.6	1963 and 1964	11.3	1.5
Garbage and refuse collector	.1	-	Pre-1963	32.9	2.
Winch or crane	,1	-			
Vrecker	1.0	.4	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE ARRANGEMENT	· · ·	
Auto transport	_	_	Single-unit trucks	97.2	.3
Dump truck	1.6	.4	2-ax1e	94.7	.4
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.1	3-axle	2.4	• 4
Tank truck for dry bulk	-	-	Combinations	2.8	.:
Concrete mixer	.3	-	3-axle	.2	
All other	.1	-	4-axle	.4	• •
ANNUAL MILES			5-axle	1.7 .4	.1
ess than 5,000 miles	28.4	2.0	PICKUP, PANEL, MULTISTOP,		
5,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	2,2	OR WALK-IN		
10,000 to 19,999 miles	31.4	2.2			
20,000 to 29,999 miles	5.9	1.1	Total (all trucks)	100.0	
30,000 to 49,999 miles	2.6	.7	Total pickup, panel, multistop,		
00,000 to 74,999 miles	.6	.3	or walk-in	77.3	1.5
75,000 miles or more	.8	.1	Pickup trucks	73.6	1.7
	1		Panel trucks	3.2	.9
			Multistop or walk-in trucks	.5	.4
RANGE OF OPERATION			All other truck types	22.7	1.5
LocalShort range	75.7 11.9	2.0 1.5	WHEEL DRIVE AND CAMPERS		
Long range	11.9	1.5	Total	100.0	_
ot reported	10.9	1.5	Number of driving wheels:	100.0	
topol court in the second seco	10.3	1.0	Two	62.7	2.1
			Four	12.0	1.6
ACQUISITION			Not reported	25.2	1.6
Purchased new	43.3	2.3	equipment:		
Purchased used	53.4	2,3	With camper body	14.7	1.7
eased and not reported	3.3	.8	Not with camper body	57.6	2.2
			Not reported	27.7	1.7
TYPE OF FUEL			САВ ТУРЕ		
Gasoline	86.2	1.5	Tilt cab	2.0	.4
Diesel and LPG	2.8	.3	Not tilt cab	85.8	1.6
Not reported	11.0	1.5	Not reported	12.2	1.6

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than 105 percent of the total in any one call.

.05 percent of the total in any one cell.

1As estimated from the sample.

2One standard error which is a percent. See discussion in text for proper use and interpretation.

3Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 4. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Major Use Classes, by Vehicle and **Operational Characteristics: 1972** 

	Total					Major us	e class		<u> </u>		
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Personal trans- portation	Agri- culture	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Utilities	Services	For hire	Forestry and lumbering	, -
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BODY TYPE					,						-
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	97.7	64.5	57.2	:	56.9	-	_	0.5	_	] ,
Platform	7.7	1.2	15.3	14.1	-	12.3	_	-	18.7	-	
Platform with added device	1.2 4.6	_	2.4 14.9	1.7	_	3.4	_		2.7 4.1	1 -	1
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.8	.5	.1	.2	_	2.9	_	_	16.4	-	
Insulated refrigerated van	. 3	-		.2	-	2.7	-	-	6.4	-	
furniture van	.4	-	-	-		3.8	-	- '	3.7	-	
Open top van	.4		.9	.3		.1 1.3	-	_	.9	_	
All other vans	.1	_	-		-	1.7	_		27.6	_	
Itility truck	1,4	.5	.8	5.3	-	7.0		_	_	_	
Garbage and refuse collector	. 1	-	-	odius, s <del>a</del> s	-	-	-		.5	-	
Vinch or crane	,1	-	-	.5	-	.1	_	-	.5	<b>.</b>	
Vrecker	1.0	ा व केचा +.	_	_	_	-	_	·	.5	-	
luto transport		_	_		_		_	_			
Dump truck	1.6	-	.4	14.8	-	.4	-		16.2	_	2000
ank truck for liquids	.7		.2	1.0	-	6.9	<del>-</del>	-	.9	-	30 × 3
ank truck for dry bulk	.3		<del>-</del>	4.4	-	-		. +	-	-	
Concrete mixer	.1	_	.1	.2	-	.6		-	.5		
ANNUAL MILES		4 - 4									
ess than 5,000 miles	28.4	26.0	42.5	20.8		12.9	_	_	5.5	_	
,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	33.9	27.0	22.0		16.3	-		34.3	-	
0,000 to 19,999 miles 0,000 to 29,999 miles	31.4	31.2	26.2	42.7	-	45.2	-	-	10.5	-	
0,000 to 49,999 miles	5.9 2.6	6.9 1.6	2.8 1.0	7.3 6.0	-	10.5 12.8			5.5		ı-
0,000 to 74,999 miles	.6	.5	.3	.5	-	1.2	_		9.1 6.4	_	
5,000 miles or more	.8	-	.2	.7		1.2		-	28.7	- 1	-
ACQUISITION											
urchased new	43.3	32.8	50.3	41.3	-	73.1	-	-	65.1	-	
urchased usedeased and not reported	53.4 3.3	65.6 1.6	46.0 3.7	51.6 7.1	-	21.2 5.7	_	1	31.7 3.2	-	
SIZE CLASS											
dght	82.4	99.3	71.7	62.2	-	66.8	-	-	-	_	,
ledium	6.3	.7	11.2	15.1	-	13.3	- 1	-	18.5	-	-
dght-heavyleavy-heavy	4.1 7.3		9.8 7.3	2.8 19.9	_ [	8.1 11.8	- 1	_	3.2 78.3	_	-
				13.3	_	11.0	-	_	10.3	-	•
TRUCK FLEET SIZE	65.3	91.4	43.5	29.2	_	41.4	_	_	11.0	_	
to 5 trucks	24.5	8.5	45.6	39.8	_ ]	28.9	_	-	26.7	_ [	-
to 19 trucks	8.2	-	10.5	20.8	-	26.5	-	-	26.7	- [	
0 trucks or moreot reported	1.9	_ [	.4	10.2	_	3.2		-	35.6	-	-
YEAR MODEL 1						-	_				_
971 and 1972	12,2	10.6	11.1	17.4	_	31.7			11 0		
969 and 1970	17.4	13.2	21.8	12.6	- 1	22.7	<u>-</u> -	· - 1	11.0 15.5	-	_
967 and 1968	13.8	16.4	12.1	6.6	-	11.7	_	- 1	12.3	_	-
965 and 1966	12,4	14.3	9.9	9.4	-	7.1	- 1	-	15.1	-	-
963 and 1964	11.3	11.6	11.2	15.4	-	9.3	-	-	22.2	- 1	-
	32.9	33.9	34.0	38.6	-	17.6	- 1	-	24.0	-	-
CAB TYPE			1.	,					40.0	1	
	2.0	-	1.2	1,4	-	3.4	- 1	-	46.3	- 1	-
ot tilt cab	85.8	86.3	86.7	81.9	- 1	89.3	- 1	-	50.9	-	_

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truck—miles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 5. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Size Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total		size class			
Vehicle and operational characteristics	6 (2.0002) (2.000)	Light Medium		Light-heavy	Heavy-heavy	
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10	
MAJOR USE						
	30.1	26.2	54.0	71.5	30	
griculture prestry and lumbering	2.6	1.8	.7	.6	14	
ning	.1			.4		
nstruction	4.7	3.6	11.4	3.2 2.6	1:	
nufacturingolesale and retail trade	7.0	5.7	14.9	13.7	1	
r hire	1.8	-	5.4	1.4	1:	
rsonal transportation	46.4	55.9	5.1	.2		
lities	.8	.3 4.8	5.5 1.9	2.2 2.2		
rvices	4.2 1.7	1.8	.5	2.0		
BODY TYPE						
kup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	94.6	5.5	.8		
tform	7.7	1.5	31.7	52.4	3	
tform with added device	1.2		3.4	11.1		
tlerack	4.6	1.8	31.2 1.5	15.7 1.8	6 9 6 9 6	
ulated nonrefrigerated vanulated refrigerated van	.8	.3	1.3	1.0		
niture van	.4	.3	.8	1.2		
n top van	.4	.3		.2		
other vans	.7	-	5.9	.8	Zadada ka	
erage truck	.1	.9	9.3	.6 1.6		
lity truckbage and refuse collector	1.4	.9	3.3	1.0		
ch or crane	.1	_	1	.4		
cker	-	-	-	·		
e and logging	1.0	-	.1	-	1	
o transport	1.6	.3	5.5	3.4	1	
k truck for liquids	.7		2.1	7.2	-	
k truck for dry bulk	-	-	-		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
crete mixer	.3	-	.3		: +	
other	.1	-	.6	.8		
ANNUAL MILES						
s than 5,000 miles	28.4	24.4 31.8	55.2 28.9	62.8 20.5	3 1	
00 to 9,999 miles	30.3	31.8	13.1	9.4	2	
000 to 19,999 miles	5.9	6.3	1.3	5.0		
000 to 49,999 miles	2.6	2.4	.8	1.4		
000 to 74,999 miles	.6	.3	.5	.4		
000 miles or more	.8	-	.1	.4	1	
ACQUISITION				,		
chased new	43.3	43.2	35.1	50.0	4	
chased usedsed and not reported	53.4 3.3	53.9 3.0	64.0	46.8 3.2	*	
YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>						
1 and 1972	12.2	13.4	2.4	5.6	.1	
9 and 1970	17.4	17.9	15.9	8.0	1	
7 and 1968	13.8	14.3	11.5	7.4	1	
5 and 1966	12.4	12.5 11.3	3.0 7.8	17.4	1	
3 and 1964	11.3 32.9	30.7	59.4	48.6	2	
CAB TYPE						
t cab	2.0	.3	5.9	3.2	1	
tilt cab	85.8	85.7	89.1	93.2	7	
t reported	12.2	14.0	5.0	3.6	·	

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truck—miles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 6. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Annual Mileage Classes, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total			Ann	ual mileage cla	nss		
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Less than 5,000 miles	5,000 to 9,999 miles	10,000 to 19,999 miles	20,000 to 29,999 miles	30,000 to 49,999 miles	50,000 to 74,999 miles	75,000 miles or more
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MAJOR USE		:						
Agriculture	30.1	45.0	26.8	25.1	14.5	11.3	15.5	7.4
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	1.4	3.4	2.0	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.2
Mining	.1	.3	.1	.1	<b>-</b>	_	-	-
Construction	4.7	3.5	3.4	6.4	5.9	11.0	3.9	4.3
Manufacturing	7.0	.3 3.2	.4 3.7	.4 10.0	1.0 12.4	2.6 34.4	6.4 12.9	4.3 10.6
		1 3						
For hire Personal transportation	1.8 46.4	.4 42.4	2.1 51.8	.6 46.1	1.7 54.3	6.4 28.3	18.0	67.0
Utilities	.8	.2	.5	1.8	.4	.3	38.1 1.3	1
Services	4.2	3.0	3.4	6.5	4.3	1.0		-
All other	1.7	.3	4.4	.8	.6	-		3.2
BODY TYPE							ilone so	alini kasar iliyer
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	69.2	81.0	86.0	87.6	66.7	39,4	4
Platform	7.7	17.0	4.8	2.5	2.4	7.3	20.6	22.3
Platform with added device	1.2	2.6	.9	.4	.3	1.3	3.9	2.1
Cattlerack	4.6	5.4 .1	5.5 1.0	3.8	1.4	.6	2.6	8.5
Insulated refrigerated van	.3	.1	.2	.3	1.7	2.6	9.0 1.3	27.7 12.8
Furniture van	.4	.1	.1	.9	.3	1.0	-	1.1
Open top van	.4	_	.9	.1	.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
All other vans	.7	.5	1.0	.2	.8	.6	5.2	17.0
Beverage truck	.1	-	.1	.1	.7	.3	-	· -
Utility truck	1.4	.2	1.1	2.5	.4	9.4	-	-
Winch or crane	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	_	_
Wrecker	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Pole and logging	1.0	1.2	.1	1.2	.8	4.8	2.6	1.1
Auto transport			-1			-		
Dump truck	1.6	2.4	2.2	.7	.7	.3	1.3	· · · · <u>-</u>
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.6	.6	.5	1.4	2.2	10.3	2.1
Tank truck for dry bulk	.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	-	-	-
All other	.1	.2	.1	.1	-	.6	2.6	4.3
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	43.3	26.0	35.0	61.7	54.3	74.1	37.4	78.7
Purchased used	53.4	71.7	59.8	36.5	40.6	23.3	54.9	8.5
Leased and not reported	3.3	2.3	5.2	1.8	5.2	2.6	7.7	12.8
SIZE CLASS			·					
Light	82.4	70.8	86.5	91.3	87.6	75.4	38.1	-
Medium	6.3	12.2	6.0	2.6	1.4	1.9	5.2	1.1
Light-heavy	7.3	9.1 7.9	2.8 4.7	1.2 4.8	3.5 7.5	2.2	2.6 54.1	2.1 96.8
YEAR MODEL 1								
1	10.0		اء ۔	01.0	00.4			<b>^-</b> -
1971 and 1972 1969 and 1970	12.2 17.4	2.4 8.4	5.5 16.5	21.3 25.2	23.1	51.3 19.0	44.6 15.5	25.5
1967 and 1968	13.8	6.4	13.3	16.9	31.7	21.4	15.5	26.6 12.8
1965 and 1966	12.4	10.0	14.3	14.3	7.1	2.9	9.0	21.3
1963 and 1964	11.3	13.6	14.8	7.8	5.4	2.6	5.2	10.6
Pre-1963	32.9	59.3	35.6	14.5	9.9	2.9	10.3	3.2

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The absolute number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than of percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3.

Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 7. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Ranges of Operation, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total	Ran	ge of ope	ration		Total	Range of operation			
Vehicle and operational characteristics		Local	Short range	Long range	Vehicle and operational characteristics		Local	Short range	Long range	
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	ACQUISITION					
MAJOR USE					Purchased new	43.3	41.6	55.7	85.	
Agriculture	30.1	33.8	12.5	2.8	Purchased used	53.4	55.4	43.1	8.	
Forestry and lumbering	2.6	2.7	3.8	.6	Leased and not reported	3.3	3.0	1.2	6.	
dining	.1	.2	- 1	.6	The state of the s					
Construction	4.7	4.8	5.9	4.0						
lanufacturing	.5	.5	1.0	4.0	TYPE OF FUEL					
Molesale and retail trade	7.0	6.1	14.2	7.9		183113				
or hire	1.8	1.1	3.1	40.6	Gasoline	86.2	94.3	92.7	45	
Personal transportation	46.4	44,1	56.0	34.0	Diesel and LPG	2.8	1,5	6.5	53	
tilities	.8	.6	2.7	2.8	Not reported	11.0	4.2	.8	1	
Bervices	4.2	4.8	.3	.6			100			
111 other	1.7	1.5	.6	2.3	MAINTENANCE		21.77			
BODY TYPE						41 5	1 40 0	20.0		
		77 0		00.4	Self or own repair shop	41.5 17.9	46.8 18.4	36.2 29.6	61 10	
ickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	77.8	76.7	33.4	Dealer or factory branch	25.4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25.3	26	
latform	7.7	7.9 1.4	9.4	17.5 1.1	Independent garage	15.2	28.0 6.9	8.9	1	
Platform with added device	4.6	4.7	4.8	3.4	All other and not reported	10.2	0.5	0,9		
Cattlerack	.8	.5	1.3	18.1						
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.3	.2	.8	6.8	YEAR MODEL <sup>1</sup>			San Sana J	ada Yar	
Insulated refrigerated van	.4	.3	.6	2.8	1971 and 1972	12.2	10.9	22.3	16	
pen top van	.4	.4	.6		1969 and 1970	17.4	15.0	25.8	31	
ill other vans	7	.7	.4	11.3	1967 and 1968	13.8	14.3	15.2	25	
Beverage truck	.1	.1	.6	_	1965 and 1966	12.4	12.6	13.4	14	
Itility truck	1.4	1.8	.6	1.7	1963 and 1964	11.3	11.7	8.2	7	
arbage and refuse collector	.1	.1	-	-	Pre-1963	32.9	35.5	15.1	5	
inch or crane	.1	.1	.1	-						
recker	-	-	-	-	VEHICLE TYPE AND AXLE					
ole and logging	1.0	1.0	1.4	- 1	ARRANGEMENT	1				
uto transport	-	-	- 1	-						
ump truck	1.6	1.9	.6	-	Single-unit trucks	97.2	98.7	92.2	46	
ank truck for liquids	.7	.7	1.2	-	2-ax1e	94.7	95.9	90.5	45	
ank truck for dry bulk	-	-	-	-	3-axle	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.	
oncrete mixer	.3	.3	1		Combinations	2.8	1.3	7.8	53	
11 other	.1	-	.2	4.0	3-axle	.2	.2	.5	_	
ANNUAL MILES		:	- 1		4-axle	.4	.5	.1	3,	
	ا ۸ م	ا ، ، ا	17	ا ۾ ا	5-axle	1.7	.5	6.5	31	
ess than 5,000 miles	28.4	30.2	17.1 14.6	2.3 19.0	All other	.4	-	.6	18,	
,000 to 9,999 miles	31.4	31.5	41.4	2.8	_i					
0,000 to 19,999 miles	5.9	5.0	15.2	18.4	CAB TYPE					
0,000 to 29,999 miles	2.6	1.9	7.0	6.2	min i	2.0	1.4	2.9	40.	
0,000 to 49,999 miles	.6	1.9	3.7	7.9	Tilt cab	85.8	93.3	94.7	58.	
50,000 to 74,999 miles	.8	*-1	1.0	43.5	Not tilt cab	12.2	5.3	2.4	1,	
o, ooo miles of more	•••	-			Not reported	12.2	0.0	4.4	1.	

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truckmiles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

TABLE 8. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972

	Total		Truck type and axle arrangement							
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truck	s	Combinations					
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle		
Total trucks	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
MAJOR USE	20.3	20.0	200		14.0	20.0	10.1	10.0		
Agriculture	30.1	30.6 1.9	30.6 1.6	28.8 13.1	14.0 27.2	30.0	13.1 55.2	12.0 23.9		
Forestry and lumbering	1	.1	.1	2.7		_	-	20.5		
Construction	4.7	4.6	4.2	20.0	9.6	3.3	7.5	11.0		
Manufacturing	.5	.4	.3	6.1	5.5	10.0	3.7	5.3		

TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY 13-10 IDAHO

TABLE 8. TRUCKS-Percent Distribution of Truck Types and Axle Arrangements, by Vehicle and Operational Characteristics: 1972—Continued

	Total			Truck t	ype and axle ar	rangement		<del></del>
Vehicle and operational characteristics			Single-unit truc	k		Comb	ination	
		Total	2-axle	3-axle	Total	3-axle	4-axle	5-axle
MAJOR USEContinued								
Wholesale and retail trade	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.8	9.9	13,3	7.5	10.0
For hire	1.8	.8	49.0	14.8	30.4	36.7	9.3	34,9
Personal transportation Utilities	46.4	47.7	.8	.3 1.4	.7		_	1.0
Services	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.0		] _=	_ =	1
All other	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	6.7	3.7	1.9
BODY TYPE		}						
Pickup, panel, multistop, or walk-in	78.3	80.6	82.6 6.5	32.2	29.1	10.0	18.7	34.4
Platform with added device	7.7 1.2	7.2 1.2	1.0	8.1	2.7	3.3	10	3.3
Cattlerack	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.4	7.2	23.3	1.9	6.2
Insulated nonrefrigerated van	.8	.5	.5	.3	5.5	20.0 3.3	3.7	4.8 7.2
Insulated refrigerated van	.3	.2	.2	1.4	6.2	6.7	3.7	'
Open top van	.4	.3	.3	1.4	2.7	-	-	3.8
All other vans	.7	.5	•4	2.0	10.6	20,0	7.5	10.0
Beverage truck	.1 1.4	1.5	.1 1.5	.3	•3			
Utility truck	.1	.1	.1	1.4	-			
Winch or crane	.1	.1	, was rati	1.4	.7	<u> </u>	3.7	-
Wrecker	1.0	.3	aşı tağı	11.7	26.2		55.2	22.5
Pole and logging					-	_		
Dump truck	1.6	1.6	1.0	22.6	2.7	3.3	_	3.3
Tank truck for liquids	.7	.6	.6	2.4	3.4	6.7	1.9	3.3
Tank truck for dry bulk	.3	.3	_	9.8	_	:-	_	
All other	.1	.1.	.1	1.4	1,3	3.3	3.8	.5
ANNUAL MILES				*				
Less than 5,000 miles	28.4	28.9	28.5	43.9	12.0	16.7	22.4	8,6
5,000 to 9,999 miles	30.3	30.9	31.0 32.0	29.7	9.6 25.1	33.3 20.0	5.6 58.9	7.2 17.2
10,000 to 19,999 miles	31.4 5.9	31.6 5.8	5.9	18.0 3.7	8.5	20.0	56.9	9.1
30,000 to 49,999 miles	2.6	2.3	2.3	4.1	13.0	6.7	3.7	16.3
50,000 to 74,999 miles	.6	.4	.4	.7	10.6 21.2	3.3	5.6 3.7	12.9 28.7
75,000 miles or more	.8	_	-		21,2	_		20,,,
ACQUISITION								
Purchased new	43,3 53,4	43,1 53,8	43.4 53.8	30.8 54.4	47.9 42.2	60.0 33.3	16.8 81.3	54.1 33.5
Purchased used	3.3	3.2	2.9	14.8	9.9	6.7	1.9	12.4
TYPE OF FUEL	*							
Gasoline	86.2	87.9	88.3	74.9	28.9	80.0	73.9	10.0
Diesel and LPG	2.8	.9	.4	18.3	66.6	16.7	22.4	85.2
Not reported	11.0	11.2	11.3	6.8	4.4	3,3	3.7	4.8
MAINTENANCE								
Self or own repair shop	41.5	40.8	40.6	45.6	62.7	50.0	70.1	62.7
Dealer or factory branch Independent garage	17.9 25.4	17.9 25.8	17.9 25.6	17.3 31.7	18.5 14.7	36.7 10.0	11,2 16,8	17.7 14.8
All other and not reported	15.2	15.5	15.8	5.4	4.1	3.3	1.9	4.8
YEAR MODEL 1								
1971 and 1972	12.2	12.2	12.4	5.4	9.2	3.3	3.7	11,5
1969 and 1970	17.4	17.2	17.4	11.9	24.5	13.3	58.9	17.2
1967 and 1968	13.8	13.8	13.9 12.2	11.2 13.2	14.7 15.7	20.0 26.7	7.5 1.9	15.8 17.7
1965 and 1966	12.4 11.3	12.2 11.3	11.0	23.2	9.9	6.7	3.7	12.0
Pre-1963	32.9	33.2	33.1	35.1	26.0	30.0	24.3	25.8
CAB TYPE								
Tilt cab	2.0	1.1	1.0	7.5	25.3	13.3	13,1	30.1
Not tilt cab	85.8	86.4	86.3	90.2	71.3	86.7	83,2	66.0
Not reported	12,2	12.5	12.7	2.4	3.4	-	3.7	3.8

Note: Data relate to the State of registration which is, in most cases, the base of operations. However, some trucks that are registered in a given State are actually based in another State and/or operate interstate. The <u>absolute</u> number of trucks, truck—miles, and average miles per truck for each characteristic may be found in table 2. A dash (-) indicates that there were not a significant number of trucks with this characteristic to display; i.e., less than 100 total observations in sample or less than .05 percent of the total in any one cell. Data are subject to sampling variability, estimates of which may be found in table 3. Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

1 Vehicles for which "year model" was not obtained are not included in the distribution.

# APPENDIX A. Facsimile of Questionnaire

O.M.B. No. 41-S71078; Approval Expires December 31, 1973 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS NOTICE - Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. The law also provides that copies retained in your files are immune from legal process. FORM TC-200 (9-29-71) 1972 CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION TRUCK INVENTORY AND USE SURVEY (Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code) INSTRUCTIONS In correspondence pertaining to this report, please include State and license number. Return the form in the enclosed preaddressed postage-paid envelope not later than 15 days after receipt to: Bureau of the Census ATT: Transportation Division Washington, D.C. 20233 Item 1 - VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION Please correct any errors or omissions in the identification of the vehicle. Registered weight Year model State License No. Make or capacity 3 4 NOTE: Please complete this form whether or not you are still the owner of the vehicle identified in item 1. Item 5 - VEHICLE MILES Item 2 - OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLE ANNUAL MILES Are you still the owner (or license holder) Miles or lessee of this vehicle? 11 a. What are the total miles 1 Yes this vehicle was driven Month and year 2 No during the past 12 months?. When did you sell, trade, If vehicle was idle for the year enter or otherwise dispose of it? "None." If less than 12 months, estimate probable miles for a year. 7 Item 3 - ACQUISITION OF VEHICLE How did you acquire this vehicle? LIFE TIME MILES Miles 1 Purchased new 12 b. What are the total miles 2 Purchased used - Specify year this vehicle has been purchased driven since new? . . . . 3 Leased from someone else Give speedometer (odometer) reading or if not indicated by speedometer, Item 4 - BASE OF OPERATION give your best estimate. a. What was the principal place from which 13 the vehicle was operated? **LEASED TO OTHERS** Item 6 -WITHOUT DRIVER City or town During the past 12 months, did you use this vehicle MOSTLY for leasing or State renting (without driver) to others? County 1 No - Go to item 7 on page 2 2 Yes - Was this vehicle usually 10 b. Was this vehicle operated almost entirely leased or rented for: 14 in the State named in 4a? 1 Less than 30 days? - Go to item 9 1 Yes 2 30 days or longer? - Go to item 7 2 🔲 No

·	Page 2
Item 7 – MAJOR USE OF THE TRUCK OR COMBINAT	<del></del>
How was the vehicle mostly used during the past 12 m  If the vehicle was leased to someone else (without driver) for	To the second
that describes the business of the person or company to who	or periods of 30 days or more, mark (A) ONE box om you leased the vehicle the longest time.
Oun farm or ranch or other agricultural activity  1 In forestry or lumbering  1 In mining or quarrying  1 In construction, buildings or roads  1 In manufacturing or processing  1 In wholesale and/or retail  1 For-hire transportation — Includes trucking services known as drayage, local cartage, household goods movers, common or contract motor carriers, commercial motor carriers, leased with driver, "owner-operators" under lease or contract.	Used in place of an automobile to go from home to work; for outdoor recreation; camping; fishing; etc.  10 In utilities — telephone, electric, gas, etc.  10 In services — hotel, automobile repair, laundry, funeral services, advertising, plumbing repair, etc.  11 Other — If none of the above applies to the use you make of the vehicle, describe the main use of the vehicle here.
Item 8 - PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS CARRIED	16
Mark (X) ONE box which indicates product usually carried by	file vehicle.
o   Farm products (fruit, grain, livestock, poultry, dairy products, florist and nursery products, etc.)  o   Mining products  o   Logs and other forest products  o   Processed foods (dressed meat, beverages, tobacco, etc.)  o   Textile mill products, including apparel and leather goods, etc.  o   Building materials (lumber, millwork, sand, gravel, glass, concrete, etc.)  o   Household goods (moving)    Furniture or hardware (not including household goods moving)  o   Paper products, including printing and publishing products    Chemicals or related products (including drugs, paints, fertilizers, etc.)	11 Petroleum or petroleum products  12 Primary metal products (ingot, billets, pipes, sheets, etc.)  13 Fabricated metal products except machinery and transportation equipment  14 Machinery except electrical  15 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, including household appliances  16 Transportation equipment (motor vehicles, trailers, boats, motorcycles, etc.)  17 Scrap, refuse, and garbage  18 Mixed cargos  19 Used mainly for personal transportation or as a service vehicle such as a "traveling workshop" or is equipped with a crane, compressor, etc.)  20 Other — Describe
Item 9 - PICKUP, PANEL, MULTI-STOP OR WALK-IN a. Does this truck have a pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in body?	b. Does this pickup, panel, — multi-stop or walk-in truck
1 □ No	have 4-wheel drive?
2 Yes — Mark (X) the box in front of illustra- tion of type and answer "b" and "c"	1 Tes 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 19
1 Pickup truck	No N
10-0-1 (b-0-1	
2 Panel truck  3 Multi-stop or walk-in	c. Is this pickup, panel, multi-stop or walk-in truck equipped with a camper body or other special camping equipment?
The stop of wait-in	1 Tes 2 No

						Page 3
$\overline{}$	Item 10 - GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT					21
	Mark (X) ONE box that is nearest the max at which this truck or combination was op			of vehicle plus carrie	ed load)	
<u> </u>	01	08 32,001 09 40,001 10 50,001	to 32,000 to 40,000 to 50,000 to 60,000	11	length of load space	) ) )
	the truck or combination. If the power un truck-tractor, report body type of the com- most frequently used with the power unit.	bination		ed length or capacity		
	BODY TYPE  01 Pickup, panel, multi-stop, wal  02 Platform with added devices - such as feed, fertilizer, lime or water spreader; dumping device, etc.		01 🗆	Length of load	space (feet)	23
	03 Other platform — including sta grain, flatbed, low bed, depre center, etc. 04 Cattle rack (hogs, calves, and	essed	02 🗌 03 🗍	10 and less than 13 13 and less than 16		
	other livestock)  1 Insulated non-refrigerated van  1 Insulated refrigerated van  1 Insulated refrigerated van  2 Insulated refrigerated van  3 Insulated refrigerated van  4 Insulated refrigerated van  5 Insulated refrigerated van  6 Insulated refrigerated van  6 Insulated van	phone	05     06     07	16 and less than 20 20 and less than 28 28 and less than 36 36 and less than 41 41 or more		
<del></del>	12 Garbage or refuse collector 13 Winch or crane, other than wre 14 Wrecker 15 Pole or logging 16 Auto transport	cker	Do not sp	pecify body size fo	r these types.	
	20 Dump truck or combination—		21 🔲 U 22 🔲 5	to 6.9 25 🔲 1	0 to 11.9 27 2 to 14.9 28 2	cubic yards) 18 to 19.9 20 to 29.9 30 or more
<del></del>	30 Tank truck or combination (for	· liquids)———	31  L 32  1 33  2	ity of tank (gallons) ess than 1,000 ,000 to 1,999 ,000 to 2,999 ,000 to 3,999	35  4,000 to 36  6,000 to 37  8,000 to 38  12,000 or	7,999 11,999
	40 Tank truck or combination (for	dry bulk)———	41   L 42   3	acity (cubic feet) less than 300 00 to 599 00 to 899	44  900 to 1 45  1,200 to 1 46  1,500 or n	,499
	50 Concrete mixer			to 6.9 55		11 to 11.9 12 or over
	60 Other body types —  (If the above descriptions do satisfactorily describe your please enter identifying body and size or capacity.)	vehicle,				

FORM TC-200 (9-29-71)

Please continue on page 4

Item 12 - VEHICLE TYPE	Item 15 - CAB TYPE 27
Is this vehicle a single unit truck or is it	Does this vehicle have a tilt cab?
a truck-tractor? 1	1 🔲 Yes 2 🔲 No
125	Item 16 - TYPE OF FUEL 28
ITEM 13 - AXLE ARRANGEMENT	What type of fuel is used with this vehicle?
Mark (X) ONE box that illustrates the AXLE ARRANGEMENT of this truck or truck-tractor	1 Gasoline 2 Diesel 3 LPG or other
with the trailing unit most frequently used with the power unit.	Item 17 - MAINTENANCE 29
	When MAJOR repairs were needed on this
	vehicle, were they usually done by:
	1 Yourself?
<sup>2</sup>	2 Truck dealer or factory branch?
0-00	3 Own repair shop (set up specifically for maintenance)?
3 🗆 🗷	4 🔲 Independent garage?
	5 Other? - Describe
<del></del>	Barrier Berneller (1994) berneller berneller (1994) berneller berneller berneller (1994) berneller berneller b
* <sup>_</sup>	Item 18 — AREA OF OPERATION 30
<del>0 0 0</del>	Where was this vehicle MOSTLY operated?
5 🗍 🔔	Mark (X) ONE box only.
	1 Mostly in the local area (in or around the city and
0-0, 00	suburbs, or within a short distance of the farm.
6□ Д	factory, mine, or place vehicle is stationed).
TO THE RESERVE TO THE	2 Mostly over-the-road (beyond the local area) but usually not more than 200 miles one way to
	the most distant stop from the place vehicle
<sup>7</sup> — <b>—</b> —	is stationed.
0 00, 00	3 Mostly over-the-road trips that usually are more
8 🗆	than 200 miles one way to the most distant stop from place the vehicle is stationed.
<u></u>	
<del>0 00, 00 0</del>	Item 19 - NUMBER OF TRUCKS, TRUCK-TRACTORS AND TRAILERS OPERATED FROM "BASE
9 If none of the above applies, please indicate	OF OPERATIONS"
total number of axles on: Total axles	How many trucks, truck-tractors and trailers are you operating from the base named in item 4 on
Truck or truck-tractor	page 1? Report total number including the vehicle which you described on this questionnaire.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	which you described on this questionnaire.
Trailing unit(s)	Pickups, panels, multi-
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	stops or walk-ins
How many driving (powered) axles does this vehicle have? Report tandem axles as two axles.	Other trucks
1 One 3 Three	Truck-tractors
2 Two 4 Four or more	Trailers (semi- and full trailers). 34
► Item 20 - Name of person to contact Address (Num regarding this report	nber and street, city, State, ZIP code) Telephone (Area code,
regarding mis report	number, extension)
CERTIFICATION - This report is substantially accurate ar	
k la 61 de	
Item 21 - Signature of person preparing this report	le Date

# APPENDIX B. Expected Sample Size and Distributions

# **Expected State Sample by Number of Truck Registrations**

Sample size	State truck registrations
4,000	1,000,000 or more
3,000	500,000 to 999,999
2,000	Less than 500,000
800	District of Columbia

# **Expected Distribution of State Sample by Truck Size**

Sample	Small	Large	
size	trucks	trucks	
4,000	800	3,200	
3,000	600	2,400	
2,000	400	1,600	
800	200	600	

# **Expected Sample by State**

Sample per State	No. of States	Total	States
4,000	2	8,000	Calif., Tex.
3,000	9	27,000	Fla., Ga., III., Ind., Mich., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa.
2,000	39	78,000	Ala., Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Colo., Conn., Del., Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kans., Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N.H., N.J., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., Oreg., R.I., S.C., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.
800	1	800	D.C.
_	51	113,800	U.S. total

# APPENDIX C. Size Classification of Vehicles

The standard size classes in gross vehicle weight are as follow	그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그		
Vehicle size class Gross vehicle weig	Winch or crane, pole or logging Heavy-heavy		
Light       10,000 or le         Medium       10,001 to 20,00         Light-heavy       20,001 to 26,00         Heavy-heavy       26,001 and over the control of	Dump truck  a. Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-heavy  b. Capacity 7.0 cubic yards or more Heavy-heavy  Tank truck (for liquids)		
Gross vehicle weight is shown on the registration records fall trucks in 31 States and used directly for classifying vehic			
into the four vehicle size classes. In the remaining State trucks are registered in terms of tons-rated capacity, emp vehicle weight, and other bases. For those States, the methoused to classify trucks in terms of the four standard size class is based upon the characteristics of the trucks as reported in the standard size class.	Tank truck (for dry bulk)  a. Capacity less than 300 cubic feet Light-heavy  b. Capacity 300 cubic feet or more Heavy-heavy		
the truck owners in this survey. The following table shows t			
basis for classifying the major classes of trucks in those State  VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS AND SIZE CLASS	Pickup, panel, multi-stop, walk-in, platform, cattle rack, van, beverage, utility Under 10 feet of load space Light 10 to 19 feet of load space Medium		
All combinations (i.e., truck-tractor-semitrailer, and all other combinations) Heavy-hear	20 to 40 feet of load space Light-heavy 41 feet of load space or more Heavy-heavy		
Three-axle single-unit trucks	Garbage, wrecker, other Medium Winch or crane, pole or logging Light-heavy		
Pickup, panel, multistop, walk-in, platform,	Dump truck		
cattle rack, van, beverage, utility Under 10 feet of load space	Capacity 6.9 cubic yards or less Light-heavy Capacity 7.0 cubic yards or more Heavy-heavy		
10 to 19 feet of load space	m		
20 to 27 feet of load space Light-hear 28 feet of load space or more Heavy-hear	l ank truck for liquids  /y Liquid capacity less than 1 000 gallons  Madium		
Alabama Florida Ohio Alaska Hawaii Oklahoma Arizona Louislana Oregon California Michigan South Carolina Colorado Nebraska South Dakota District of Nevada Wyoming Columbia New Mexico Washington	Tank truck for dry bulk  Capacity less than 300 cubic feet Medium  Capacity 300 to 599 cubic feet Light-heavy  Capacity 600 cubic feet or more Heavy-heavy		

# APPENDIX D. Revised Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Total **Truck Inventory by State**

	FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks			FHWA total truck inventory of private and commercial trucks	
State	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972) <sup>1</sup>	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) <sup>2</sup> (thousands)	State	Estimated 1972 (Table V, Oct. 1972) <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	Revised 1972 (Table MV-1, June 1973) <sup>2</sup> (thousands)
	(thousands)	(alousalius)		(tilousullus)	(thousands)
UNITED STATES	19,745	20,250	Missouri	560	568
			Montana	183	200
Alabama	441	455	Nebraska	285	290
Alaska	48	43	Nevada	89	93
Arizona	297	314	·		
Arkansas	320	326	New Hampshire	57	62
California	2,065	2,158	New Jersey	335	
	·		New Mexico	196	L
Colorado	374	387	New York <sup>4</sup>	659	672
Connecticut	146	143			
Delaware	51	49	North Carolina	600	1
Dist, of Columbia	15	14	North Dakota	165	166
Florida	622	653	Ohio	668	687
		İ	Oklahoma	527	536
Georgia	560	554			, i
Hawaii	48	50	Oregon	253	247
Idaho	151	155	Pennsylvania	765	804
Illinois	695	1	Rhode Island		57
Indiana <sup>3</sup>	553	1	South Carolina	257	273
lowa	405	438	South Dakota	139	141
Kansas	442		Tennessee	424	446
Kentucky	1		Texas	1,644	1,660
Louisiana	390	1	Utah	203	192
Maine	104		Vermont	43	43
Maryland	269	276	Virginia	395	406
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>		1	Washington		504
Michigan	1		West Virginia	1	194
Minnesota	466		Wisconsin	1	375
Mississippi			Wyoming	1	94

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Department of Transportation news (FHWA) release dated October 28, 1972. Estimated trucks and buses 1972 less public trucks and all buses reported in 1971. These totals were used to ratio adjust the sample data from the 1972 Truck Inventory and Use Survey published in this report. Since the revised total truck inventory for most States is higher than originally estimated, the reader may wish to further adjust total truck data in this report upward proportionally to reflect the revised totals given in column 2.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Transportation news (FHWA) release dated July 6, 1973. The following farm trucks, registered at a nominal fee and

restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm are not included in this table but in some cases were in the Truck Inventory and Use Survey universe prior to sampling: Connecticut, 4,557; New Hampshire, 3,504; New Jersey, 4,088; New York, 16,000; and Rhode Island, 1,473. Final motor-vehicle registration data for 1972 were unavailable at the time of publication. The figures shown are estimates by the State. The State was unable to provide motor-vehicle registration data for 1972. The figures shown are estimates by the Federal Highway Administration.